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TERMS:
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CHARLES HOLT. HIRAH DOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,
each line a square.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 5, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Hotel in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early notices for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLER,

Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at ORFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th.

WESTON MILLER, Orrin Oberney, Assembly Dist. Com.
September 23, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

Northern Sympathy.

It is a matter of no great surprise that men in the seceded states, whose position is naturally among the Unionists, are now found acting, perhaps conscientiously, with the insurgents. The wholesale and persistent misrepresentations of the character and objects of the northern people and of the national administration, so industriously thrust before them by the southern press, furnishes them no plausible excuse for conduct that in itself is highly reprehensible. It is true that they can put their finger upon no act of the administration, or of the northern people, that in the slightest degree justifies these misrepresentations. As states and individuals they have been treated with the extreme forbearance on the part of the government, and their rights have been religiously respected by the great body of the people of the north.

But it is natural that men who are constantly violating the rights of a whole race of their fellow beings, who are trampling under foot the dearest heritage given to man by his Maker—his personal freedom—should be plagued by a certain fearful looking-for of some awful but just retribution; and there is no doubt but that they look upon the people of the free states as instruments in the hands of an avenging Providence to inflict upon them this retribution. So believing, we might expect to find them trying to avert the blow, however justly deserved the chastisement may appear to them.

But what shall we say of intelligent men in the northern states, who know the feelings and temper of the people; who have seen the reluctance with which the government has been driven to sustain itself, and who still have the hardihood to denounce the government and the people, and sympathize with and aid the rebellion? How ought such men to be looked upon by their fellows, or dealt with by the government?

It is in vain for them to dodge the matter by saying that they are in favor of peace. Peace has been out of the question from the day the result of the election last fall was known up to the present moment. No authorized act of the leaders of the insurgents has indicated anything but an aggressive policy; an unflinching determination to dismember and entirely break up this government; to annul the compact between the states, and utterly throw off and repudiate their allegiance to it. They even commenced preparations for such an object long before it could be known that an administration would be chosen adverse to their ostensible claims. They meant to be prepared for any contingency. They had an eye single to the accomplishment of their one great object—the dissolution of the Union; and any other apparent intention exhibited by them has been a mere pretense to palliate the outrage they contemplated, and give them more time for its consummation.

We ask again, then, what can be said of those in our midst who, if they do not openly justify these things, are much more ready to reproach our own government than to condemn its enemies? Is it safe longer to tolerate them? We may be answered that their number is so inconsiderable that they are not worth noticing. We do not believe the answer is sufficient. Secret, associated action is potent even by small numbers, and we cannot estimate the injury that may be perpetrated in the dark, when in daylight all is apparently open and fair. Let us not be accused of counselling unlawful violence upon any one. We repudiate such an idea. If legal means cannot stop the mouths of the open sympathizer with rebellion, or prevent his secret machinations, let the withering scorn of the public dry him up, and their wakeful vigilance set at naught his treasonable purpose. But by all means do not let him go.

cape under the thin subterfuge of "peace," which is lately becoming so common to those who seek the most effectual way to paralyze the arm of the government now stretched out in defence of our dearest rights. This is the most dangerous phase that northern sympathy has yet assumed. Let it be repudiated while it is yet weak, and let the objects of its abettors be fully unmasked.

Mat H. Carpenter on the War.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2, 1861.
ISAAC WOODNO, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have received your favor in regard to my speech to the first regiment, and have read it with great surprise. Nothing could pain me more than to learn that the sentiments and opinions there expressed are separate from the least degree from the democratic party. Especially should I regret to have my political friends in Rock county think I have abandoned one principle for which we have contended; and I am persuaded that a little reflection will satisfy you and them that such is not the case.

The first principle of democracy has been, and is, devotion to our *whole country*, and fidelity to the constitution of the United States in *every particular*. Compared with this, all other things are to be held as nought; and even the organization of the democratic party—a party that has shown itself capable of administering the general government, because it has ever sympathized with the principles on which it is founded—should be cheerfully abandoned for the present, if that be necessary, to preserve intact the government our fathers constructed and left to us. The sorrowing song of Judas the language of every true patriot "remembering" his native land.

"Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth
If I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

You say some of my friends think that my speech verges upon republicanism, not to say abolitionism, in the method it hints at for prosecuting the war. This remark shows, does it not, that we are still thinking of party, when we should be thinking only of country. The question is not whether a certain line of conduct will please an abolitionist, but whether it will save the government. No two men can differ upon this proposition, that we have a terrible war upon our hands.

But it may be asked, how can a democrat, who all through the last campaign opposed Lincoln upon the ground that his election would plunge the country in a war, now counsel a conduct of the war that most delights these very republicans who have provoked it?

This question is, to my mind, very easily answered. In the last campaign we all believed that the south were honest in professing their fear for the safety of slavery if Lincoln was elected, and that if so exaggerated the south would take up arms. It is perhaps impossible to determine, and it is immaterial, whether the south was honest in that pretence or not. It must be confessed that there are many reasons for believing that the southern leaders desired a dissolution of the Union upon other grounds, and that they would have made the effort of treason if Lincoln had been defeated. Their treatment of Douglas at Charleston, their conduct in the campaign, their undisguised preference for Lincoln's election over that of Douglas, can be explained upon no other hypothesis. The northern democrats treated the south as a father does a sickly son. We sought to avoid row; we did not think that the election of Lincoln would *justify* the south in rebelling; but we feared it would have that effect. Therefore we sought to avoid the struggle by preventing what we feared would cause it. We labored faithfully, but were defeated; and the influence of the south tended to that result. We were defeated in consequence of our fidelity to what we believed the just rights of the south under the constitution; and the south, which might by constitutional means have rendered Mr. Lincoln's administration powerless for harm, scorned peaceful securities, and flew to arms. A more disgraceful act of ingratitude is not recorded in history. The democrats of the north had for years defended southern rights, at the expense of popularity and place at home; we had, for adhering to their cause, been driven from office in every northern state; and the first time that the consequences of their conduct were visited upon them, as well as upon us, they rebelled. Northern democrats then firmly resolved that the rebellion should be put down, and the government sustained.

Did we mean what we said, or not? I take it we did. If so, all the old issues are to be forgotten. We must "leave the dead past to bury its dead;" and we have but one question before us, how can this rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed. We have nothing to do with republicanism or abolitionism; we have simply to choose the readiest means to a wished for end.

Mr. Secretary Smith in a recent speech says—

"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO MORE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, THAN IT HAS TO INTERFERE WITH THE PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS OF RHODE ISLAND, WHOSE BENEFITS I HAVE ENJOYED TO DAY."

"It is not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the states of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way."

Well, to every word of this, of course, everybody subscribes. But does Mr. Smith think that he solves the great question that lies at the gate of the government, by these trite commonplaces? It is not the province of the government to enter into a crusade against slavery; but I take it to be the undoubted province of the government to maintain its authority in every state, by any and all necessary means; and when a state is in rebellion, to reduce it to obedience to the constitution and the laws; and then and

not before, can they claim to hold their slaves under the constitution. When they permit peace, they can claim the rights of peace; but they cannot insist that we shall guarantee to them all the benefits of peace while they are visiting upon us all the horrors of war. Suppose we march an army into the rebel states, and capture slaves, who is to complain of it? The loyal states will not; the rebel states cannot. They have forced a state of war upon us, and now must take the legitimate consequences, one of which I have shown this to be. The right of the master to hold his slave under the constitution is admitted AS A CIVIL RIGHT; but when he throws off the constitution, and levies war against it, how absurd it is to say that he may nevertheless turn the constitution against itself, and make it protect him while he destroys it.—This makes the constitution give aid and comfort to its own destruction. The cry of our northern press, that this was must be so fought as to respect the rights which southern citizens would enjoy under the constitution if they were at peace with it, IS TREASON. It is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. Enemies not in a very rhetorical sense, as we bandy words on the stump, but enemies in arms, and whose artillery is trained on the federal capitol. Every word spoken to protect the rights of a rebel, is a word spoken to weaken the government by narrowing the means which the government has of reducing him to obedience. I must confess I am tired and sick of it; and if I cannot denounce it inside the democratic party, I am ready to go out.

It is said this will drive Kentucky out of the Union.

Kentucky's greatest living son, in a recent speech in Boston says:

"Fellow citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the stars and stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn."

"Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—nothing but the honor of the country and the integrity of the government; and who, but him who is really to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?"

How favorably the loyal language of this extract contrasts with the halting, fault-finding, treason-aiding tone of a portion of the northern press. If such are the sentiments of Kentucky, then she will not go out of the Union because the government distinguishes between its friends and its foes. If on the other hand, Kentucky is disloyal and rotten, is hypocritically remaining in the Union as Virginia did, till she was smoked out, for the purpose of controlling the policy of the government for the benefit of southern traitors, then the quicker she goes the better; we should have less to fear from her as an open enemy than as a false friend.

Pardon so long a letter, but I could not more briefly discuss the matter. I believe what I have contended for is true, and I have great confidence in truth.

Very truly yours,

MAT. H. CARPENTER.

A PULPIT RESPONSE TO FREMONT.—Rev. M. D. Conway, of this city, in concluding his discourse on Sunday, spoke as follows of the gallant commander of the west:

"There rings through every mind here to day that noblesse word which the war has elicited—the proclamation of the gallant commander of the west, who has shown himself a Roman Curtius, brave and manly enough to leap straight into the heart of this conflict. His steel rang true upon the dian of rebellion, and brought forth a spark of true fire. God grant that it may flash through the land and light the train of liberty that yet sleeps unfired under the encroachments of slavery!"

When this war is up to the standard of John C. Fremont, the country will be saved.

Hitherto known as the daring heart that first planted the stars and stripes upon the highest summit of liberty and humanity that ranged within his possible authority. Years ago, before his name was echoed through the land, as one for the highest office in the country, it was my privilege often to touch that brave man's hand, and look into his "bold and magnificent eye," and I never did so without feeling that there was a power sheathed in that brain and nerve which would one day be unsheathed for his country, and lead the way of honor like King Arthur's sword Excalibur, that struck only for the right, and whose stroke never failed.

The nation cried for a leader—a man: lo, he is here!

He takes the step that congress was too timid to take openly. He pauses not to ask "will this advance my chances for next presidency?" not "whether the country is restored, on account of its failing to deliver to the President for his signature, the bill authorizing the military appointments."

Four MORNING, Sept. 3.

The confederate slaves at Old Point now number one thousand eight hundred, including women and children.

A flag of truce has come in from Norfolk with the crew of the bark Rowena and Glen Schooner Mary Alice and brig Joseph, all captured by privateer Dixie.

With the exception of the Joseph, which was taken by privateer Savannah. The captain and mates of the Glen are retained as prisoners at Richmond.

The captain of the Mary Alice is almost

direct from Charleston. He reports that the force there does not exceed four thousand men, that they apprehend an attack from recent naval expeditions. Colonel Corcoran was lately put in irons several hours for refusing to answer to his name at roll call.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUNY, Sept. 4.

Gen. Pope arrived here last night on the government boat Hannibal City, and leaves this evening to take the field in Missouri.

The Home Guard, of this place, under Capt. Steinweiler, forty strong, accompany

him to Palmyra. They reached that place yesterday after a march of thirty miles.

Gen. Hurlbut is reported west of Shiloh

with twelve or fifteen hundred Iowa and Illinois troops.

I am authorized to say that the reports

that Gen. Fremont had disapproved and

countermanded Gen. Pope's orders regard

ing the policy he had adopted in North

Missouri, and particularly with regard to

levying contributions in Marion county and

at Palmyra, are without the slightest foun

dation of truth. Gen. Pope will proceed

immediately with such force as will insure

the complete execution of his policy.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

The greatest activity has prevailed to day

all along the line of the enemy's advance.

They have thrown a strong force up to near

the Chain Bridge, and are intrenching on

the hills commanding the Chain Bridge.

A balloon reconnaissance made this af

fternoon disclosed a long column of Conf

ederates stretching up as if coming from Lees

burg—probably Johnston's army debouch

to operate on the Chain Bridge.

The Confederates are also intrenching

five miles from Alexandria.

The Confederates at Munson's Hill are

getting guns in position, and digging rifle

pits in places to command Ball's Crossing

Emerson Etheridge is here from Tennessee.

He says Western Kentucky is lost to the

Union, and will go with the south. Jeff

Davis is idolized there.

The Confederates are very bold in Louis

ville, and say that Kentucky will secede in

forty days.

Etheridge says that nothing but martial

law can save Kentucky.

Jeff. Davis' death is disbelieved in Wash

ington. Richmond papers of Monday are

in this city, and they make no mention of

such an occurrence.

Cairo, Sept. 4.

An expedition consisting of three gun

boats and the steamer Gen. Graham, with

Colonel McArthur's regiment, seven hun

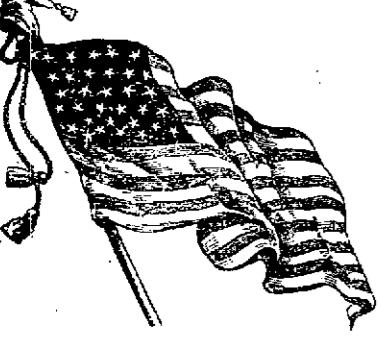
dred strong all under the command of Col.

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 5, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 12, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at OXFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY the 14th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 23rd.

WESTON MILLER, J. Assembly Dist. Com.
ORRIN GUERNSEY, J. Assembly Dist. Com.
September 12, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

Northern Sympathy.

It is a matter of no great surprise that men in the seceded states, whose position is naturally among the Unionists, are now found acting, perhaps conscientiously, with the malcontents. The wholesale and persistent misrepresentations of the character and objects of the northern people and of the national administration, so industriously thrust before them by the southern press, furnishes them no plausible excuse for conduct that itself is highly reprehensible. It is true that they can put their finger upon no act of the administration, or of the northern people, that in the slightest degree justifies these misrepresentations. As states and individuals they have been treated with the extreme forbearance on the part of the government, and their rights have been religiously respected by the great body of the people of the north.

But it is natural that men who are constantly violating the rights of a whole race of their fellow beings, who are trampling under foot the dearest heritage given to man by his Maker—his personal freedom—should be plagued by a certain fearful looking-for of some awful but just retribution; and there is no doubt but that they look upon the people of the free states as instruments in the hands of an avenging Providence to inflict upon them this retribution. So believing, we might expect to find them trying to avert the blow, however justly deserved the chastisement may appear to them.

But what shall we say of intelligent men in the northern states, who know the feelings and temper of the people; who have seen the reluctance with which the government has been driven to sustain itself, and who still have the hardihood to denounce the government and the people, and sympathize with and aid the rebellion? How ought such men to be looked upon by their fellows, or dealt with by the government?

It is in vain for them to dodge the matter by saying that they are in favor of peace. Peace has been out of the question from the day the result of the election last fall was known up to the present moment. No authorized act of the leaders of the insurgents has indicated anything but an aggressive policy; an unflinching determination to dismember and entirely break up this government; to annul the compact between the states, and utterly throw off and repudiate their allegiance to it. They even commenced preparations for such an object long before it could be known that an administration would be chosen adverse to their ostensible claims. They meant to be prepared for any contingency. They had an eye single to the accomplishment of their one great object—the dissolution of the Union; and any other apparent intention exhibited by them has been a mere pretence to palliate the outrage they contemplated, and give them more time for its consummation.

We ask again, then, what can be said of those in our midst who, if they do not openly justify these things, are much more ready to reprobate our own government than to condemn them? Is it safe longer to tolerate them? We may be answered that their number is so inconsiderable that they are not worth noticing. We do not believe the answer is sufficient. Secret, associated action is potent even by small numbers, and we cannot estimate the injury that may be perpetrated in the dark, when in daylight all is apparently open and fair. Let us not be accused of counselling unlawful violence upon any one. We repudiate such an idea. If legal means cannot stop the months of the open sympathizer with rebellion, or prevent his secret machinations, let the withering scorn of the public dry him up, and their wakeful vigilance set at naught his treasonable purpose. But by all means do not let him go.

cape under the thin subterfuge of "peace," which is lately becoming so common to those who seek the most effectual way to paralyze the arm of the government now stretched out in defense of our dearest rights. This is the most dangerous phase that northern sympathy has yet assumed. Let it be repudiated while it is yet weak, and let the objects of its abettors be fully unmasked.

Mat H. Carpenter on the War.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2, 1861.
ISAAC WOODLE, ESQ.—Dear Sir:—I have received your favor in regard to my speech to the first regiment, and have read it with great surprise. Nothing could pain me more than to learn that the sentiments and opinions there expressed separate me in the least degree from the democratic party. Especially should I regret to have my political friends in Rock county think I have abandoned one principle for which we have contended; and I am persuaded that a little reflection will satisfy you and them that such is not the case.

The first principle of democracy has been, and is, devotion to our *whole country*, and fidelity to the constitution of the United States in *every particular*. Compared with this, all other things are to be held as nought; and even the organization of the democratic party—a party that has shown itself capable of administering the general government, because it has ever sympathized with the principles on which it is founded—should be cheerfully abandoned for the present, if that be necessary, to preserve intact the government our fathers constructed and left to us. The sorrowing song of Judea is the language of every true patriot "remembering" his native land.

"Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

You say some of my friends think that my speech verges upon republicanism, not to say abolitionism, in the method it hints at for prosecuting the war. This remark shows, does it not, that we are still thinking of party, when we should be thinking only of country. The question is not whether a certain line of conduct will please an abolitionist, but whether it will save the government. No two men can differ upon this proposition, that we have a terrible war upon our hands.

But it may be asked, how can a democrat, who all through the last campaign opposed Lincoln upon the ground that his election would plunge the country in a war, now counsel a conduct of the war that most delights these very republicans who have provoked it?

This question is, to my mind, very easily answered. In the last campaign we all believed that the south were honest in professing their fear for the safety of slavery if Lincoln was elected, and that if so exasperated the south would take up arms. It is perhaps impossible to determine, and it is immaterial, whether the south was honest in that pretense or not. It must be confessed that there are many reasons for believing that the southern leaders desired a dissolution of the Union upon other grounds, and that they would have made the effort of treason if Lincoln had been defeated. Their treatment of Douglas at Charleston, their conduct in the campaign, their undisguised preference for Lincoln's election over that of Douglas, can be explained upon no other hypothesis. The northern democrats treated the south as a father does a sickly son. We sought to avoid a row; we did not think that the election of Lincoln would justify the south in rebelling, but we feared it would have that effect. Therefore we sought to avoid the struggle by preventing what we feared would cause it. We labored faithfully, but were defeated; and the influence of the south tended to that result. We were defeated in consequence of our fidelity to what we believed the just rights of the south under the constitution; and the south, which might by constitutional means have rendered Mr. Lincoln's administration powerless for harm, scorned peaceful securities, and flew to arms. A more disgraceful act of ingratitude is not recorded in history. The democrats of the north had for years defended southern rights, at the expense of popularity and place at home; we had, for adhering to their cause, been driven from office in every northern state; and the first time that the consequences of their conduct were visited upon them, as well as upon us, they rebelled. Northern democrats then firmly resolved that the rebellion should be put down, and the government sustained.

Did we mean what we said, or not? I take it we did. If so, all the old issues are to be forgotten. We must "leave the dead past to bury its dead;" and we have but one question before us, how can this rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed. We have nothing to do with republicanism or abolitionism; we have wished to be prepared for any contingency. They had an eye single to the accomplishment of their one great object—the dissolution of the Union; and any other apparent intention exhibited by them has been a mere pretence to palliate the outrage they contemplated, and give them more time for its consummation.

We ask again, then, what can be said of those in our midst who, if they do not openly justify these things, are much more ready to reprobate our own government than to condemn them? Is it safe longer to tolerate them? We may be answered that their number is so inconsiderable that they are not worth noticing. We do not believe the answer is sufficient. Secret, associated action is potent even by small numbers, and we cannot estimate the injury that may be perpetrated in the dark, when in daylight all is apparently open and fair. Let us not be accused of counselling unlawful violence upon any one. We repudiate such an idea. If legal means cannot stop the months of the open sympathizer with rebellion, or prevent his secret machinations, let the withering scorn of the public dry him up, and their wakeful vigilance set at naught his treasonable purpose. But by all means do not let him go.

Mr. Secretary Smith in a recent speech says—

"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. The GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO MORE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, THAN IT HAS TO INTERFERE WITH THE PECULIAR INSTITUTIONS OF RHODE ISLAND, WHOSE BENEFITS I HAVE ENJOYED TO DAY."

"It is not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the states of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way."

Well, to every word of this, of course,

everybody subscribes. But does Mr. Smith think that he solves the great question that lies at the gate of the government, by these trite commonplaces? It is not the province of the government to enter into a crusade against slavery; but I take it to be the undoubted province of the government to maintain its authority in every state, by any and all necessary means; and when a state is in rebellion, to reduce it to obedience in the most summary way; and if this

can only be done by sweeping away slavery, then it is the province of this government, and its bounden duty, too sweep slavery away.

The most favorable view of the matter, is to treat the south as an independent power at war with us. This the revolted states claim to be, and they ought to thank us for treating them accordingly. And everybody knows that if such were the case, we should be justified by the laws of nations in despoiling them of their property; and at the south slaves are property. Grotius (the father of international law) says, book 3, chap. 5, sec. 1 (ed. by Whewell): "Cicero says it is not against nature to despoil him whom it is honorable to kill. Wherefore it is not to be wondered at, if how absurd it is to say that he may nevertheless turn the constitution against itself, and make it protect him while he destroys it." This makes the constitution give aid and comfort to its own enemies: makes it contribute to its own destruction. The cry of our northern press, that this war must be so fought as to respect the rights which southern citizens would enjoy under the constitution if they were at peace with it, is TREASON. It is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. Enemies not in a very rhetorical sense, as we bandy words on the stump, but enemies in arms, and whose artillery is trained on the federal capitol. Every word spoken to protect the rights of a rebel, is a word spoken to weaken the government by narrowing the means which the government has of reducing him to obedience. I must confess I am tired and sick of it; and if I cannot denounce it inside the democratic party, I am ready to go out.

It is said this will drive Kentucky out of the Union.

Kentucky's greatest living son, in a recent speech in Boston says:

"Fellow citizens, I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of this war, until the stars and stripes shall float on every flagstaff from which they have been torn. Nowhere have I heard the word COMPROMISE—a word which can now be uttered only by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. So long as the rebels have arms in their hands, there is nothing to compromise—not but the honor of the country and the integrity of the government; and who, but him who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this?"

How favorably the loyal language of this eloquent extract contrasts with the halting, fault-finding, treason-aiding tone of a portion of the northern press. If such are the sentiments of Kentucky, then she will not go out of the Union because the government distinguishes between its friends and its foes. If on the other hand, Kentucky is disloyal and rotten, is hypocritically remaining in the Union as Virginia did, till she was smoked out, for the purpose of controlling the policy of the government for the benefit of southern traitors, then the quicker she goes the better; we should have less to fear from her as an open enemy than as a false friend.

Pardon so long a letter, but I could not more briefly discuss the matter. I believe what I have contended for is true, and I have great confidence in truth.

Very truly yours,

MAT. H. CARPENTER.

not before, can they claim to hold their slaves under the constitution. When they permit peace, they can claim the rights of peace; but they cannot insist that we shall guarantee to them all the benefits of peace while they are visiting upon us all the horrors of war. Suppose we march an army into the rebel states, and capture slaves, who is to complain of it? The loyal states will not; the rebel states cannot. They have forced a state of war upon us, and now must take the legitimate consequences, one of which I have shown this to be. The right of the master to hold his slave under the constitution is admitted AS A CIVIL RIGHT; but when he throws off the constitution, and levies war against it, how absurd it is to say that he may nevertheless turn the constitution against itself, and make it protect him while he destroys it. This makes the constitution give aid and comfort to its own enemies: makes it contribute to its own destruction. The cry of our northern press, that this war must be so fought as to respect the rights which southern citizens would enjoy under the constitution if they were at peace with it, is TREASON. It is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of our country. Enemies not in a very rhetorical sense, as we bandy words on the stump, but enemies in arms, and whose artillery is trained on the federal capitol. Every word spoken to protect the rights of a rebel, is a word spoken to weaken the government by narrowing the means which the government has of reducing him to obedience. I must confess I am tired and sick of it; and if I cannot denounce it inside the democratic party, I am ready to go out.

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Pardon so long a letter, but I could not more briefly discuss the matter. I believe what I have contended for is true, and I have great confidence in truth.

Very truly yours,

MAT. H. CARPENTER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

The following order has been issued by Lieut. Gen. Scott, Sept. 3d: The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the treasury department, in order to meet future payment to the troops, is about to supply, besides coin as heretofore, treasury notes in \$3's, 10's and 20's, as good as gold at all banks and government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission by mail from officers and men to their families. Good husbands, fathers, sisters and brothers, serving under the stars and stripes, will thus have ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering which could not be reached by coin.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The schooner H. Middleton, with a cargo of naval stores from Charleston for Liverpool, was seized by the frigate Roanoke while trying to run the blockade. A prize crew was put aboard and arrived here this morning. She was originally intended for a rebel privateer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Special to Post.—Richmond papers are in ecstasies over the troops' occupation of Munson's Hill, and declare that an onward movement will soon be made.

It is reported that Mr. Ely, M. C. from Rochester New York, will soon be released. Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has arrived here.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.

One bark and four schooners were seized by the United States Marshal to-day, under

burg—probably Johnston's army debouched to operate on the Chain Bridge.

The Confederates are also intrenching five miles from Alexandria.

The Confederates at Munson's Hill are getting guns in position, and digging rifle-pits in places to command Bull's Crossing.

Emerson Etheridge is here from Tennessee.

He says Western Kentucky is lost to the Union, and will go with the south. Jeff Davis is idolized there.

The Confederates are very bold in Louisville, and say that Kentucky will secede in forty days.

Etheridge says that nothing but martial law can save Kentucky.

Jeff. Davis' death is disbelieved in Washington. Richmond papers of Monday are in this city, and they make no mention of such an occurrence.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.

An expedition consisting of three gun-boats and the steamer Gen. Graham, with Colonel McArthur's regiment, seven hundred strong all under the command of Col. Wagner, was sent down the Mississippi on Monday morning, Col. McArthur's regiment was left opposite Columbus, and the gun-boats went down the river as far as Hickman Kentucky. The entire expedition returned this evening. It exchanged shots with rebels at Hickman.

It is said that nothing but martial law can save Kentucky.

Jeff. Davis' death is disbelieved in Washington. Richmond papers of Monday are in this city, and they make no mention of such an occurrence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The secessionalists will raise only three prisoners instead of twenty to exchange at Charleston. Col. Wallace brought back seventeen rebels.

It is reported that Mr. Ely, M. C. from Rochester New York, will soon be released.

Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has arrived here.

DR. SIM received his commission as brigadier surgeon to-day, with orders to report at once to Gen. McClellan at Washington. Many regrets are expressed at his departure.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861.
Arrive. Close. Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 A. M. 6:30 A. M. 7:10 A. M.
12:01 P. M. 3:30 P. M. 3:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through, 3:25 P. M. 1:30 A. M. 12:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through, 8:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M. 7:30 P. M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, 3:25 P. M. 10:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Mounds, 10:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M. 4:00 P. M.
Oconomowoc, 4:00 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Springfield departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P. M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 8 A. M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WAR MEETINGS.

A meeting in aid of the movement to free the new regiment will be held at the HARMONY SCHOOL HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 7th), at 3 o'clock.

At AFTON, MONDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 9th), at 3 o'clock.

At EMERALD GROVE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 10th), at 3 o'clock.

At La Prairie, at the school house south of Sinclair's, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Oxfordville, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Avon village, on TUESDAY, Sept. 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

An able Letter on the War.

The letter of M. H. Carpenter, Esq., which we publish to day, will be read with interest, on account of its ability, as well as the high position which he occupies in the estimation of the public as a lawyer, and in the democratic party as one of its most talented members.

The positions taken are bold and radical, and are argued with force and learning. He recommends the suspension of all party discussions, the vigorous prosecution of the war, and "sweeping slavery away" in the selected states, under the war power.

We commend this able letter to the attentive consideration of the people of all parties.

A Good Example.

The reader noticed in yesterday's issue the statement of Lieut. Edward Ruger, in reference to the deception that had been practiced upon him and his men by certain recruiting officers at Chicago. Not at all disheartened by this treatment, the men with a patriotic zeal that deserves the highest commendation, immediately enrolled their names for the new regiment now being raised in this county and Green, to the number of over forty. This gives an earnest of what kind of spirit animates our fellow citizens in the making up of this regiment. The company very appropriately voted to call themselves the "Ruger Guards" and chose Edward Ruger captain, S. P. Nichols 1st lieutenant, and William Ruger 2d lieutenant.

Mr. Ruger deserves this compliment, for he has been indefatigable in the work he has undertaken, and has drawn around him a company of men who fully sympathize with him and partake of his energy.

Letters Held for Postage.

James Andrews, Camp Randall, Madison, Wis.

C. Throp Blodgett, Bradford, Vt.

H. E. Sargeant, Chicago, Ill.

Letters held for postage, bearing old postage stamps:

John Sherwood, Mauston, Wis.

F. R. Hunt, Smyrna, N. Y.

Welcome Rich, West Amboy, N. Y.

Horace Conroe, Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Martha E. Case, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lydia Fassett, Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. L. M. Raymond, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. F. A. Robbins, 160 East 33rd St., New York.

J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—There will be a recruiting office kept open for this company at Ben. Bornheim's clothing store, until the company leaves the state. Persons enlisting will be forwarded to Madison at once to join the company, where they will receive their uniforms and equipments on their arrival in camp.

W. B. BRITTON, Captain.

Janesville, Sept. 2d, 1861. dft.

SELECT SCHOOL.—The school connected with Christ Church Parish, in this city, under the charge of the Rev. H. W. Spaulding, will re-open on Wednesday next, Sept. 11th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms—\$3.00 for common school branches, and \$5.00 for the high school, as heretofore, invariably in advance. Prompt attendance requested. d3d

AN EUNON.—We inadvertently left out the closing paragraph of Mr. J. M. Burgess' letter, which declares that he is in the ranks of the Rock county regiment for the war. Hurrah for our Janesville postmaster.

The Janesville City Zouaves will meet for drill to-night at 8 o'clock. Each member is requested to appear at the armory in full uniform.

By order of the Captain.

IMPROVED ARCHITECTURE.—The fronts of the new business blocks being finished in this city this season, Messrs. Peter Myers', Jackman & Smith's and Dewey & Jenkins', exhibit an improvement in architecture which is very pleasing. We doubt whether a more neat, chaste and beautiful style of decoration, is to be seen anywhere than those which ornament these buildings. There is also a great improvement to be seen in the new dwelling houses about town.

WAR MEETING AT FOOTVILLE.—The citizens of Center met at Footville on the evening of Sept. 3d, at the school house, and appointed a committee of five to canvass the town for volunteers and for money for incidental expenses, as follows: Andrew Stevens, Jonathan F. Cory, Seth Fisher, W. A. Norton, and R. J. Nott for Center, and Jarvis Ben for that part of Plymouth contiguous to Footville.

The meeting was large and spirited. Speeches were made by Lieut. Hart and H. N. Comstock, and 17 names enrolled as volunteers.

For the Daily Gazette.

God's Gifts to Me.
Standing on the shore and gazing
Over life's sea,
Lo! a little barque came floating
Down to me.
Angel hands were guiding
It along;
And the rippling waves were breaking
Into song.
For the little barque was bearing
Rich freight;
Sent to me by God, from Heaven's
Pearly gate.
I reached out my arms to clasp it—
What a life!
That the God of heaven should send me
From on high,
In a tiny, jeweled casket,
Such a gem
To make brighter for his glorious
Dad.
Dare I take the priceless jewel
Rich and rare,
How weak and so unworthy,
It—so fair!
God is good to trust this jewel
Unto me;
Teach me Father, how to brighten
It for thee.
CORA MAY.

W A R M E E T I N G .

Rev. I. Coddington will address the citizens of Janesville, on the state of the nation, on SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the Court Room. The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

W A R M E E T I N G A T U N I O N V I L L A G E .

Last evening a large and spirited war meeting was held at Union Village. Town committee appointed to canvass for volunteers and means were H. H. Blodgett, Albert Adams and Charles Miller. Speeches were made by Sheriff Putnam and H. N. Comstock. A good state of feeling prevailed, and Union will do her share in the raising of our home regiment. The people of Union are also taking measures to silence rebels at home.

Colonel O'Connor has received his commission as Colonel of the second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, but a correspondent says that he is laboring under a bronchial affection, and that he may yet be obliged to give up the command.

Rock and Green counties are attempting to raise a regiment jointly. Old Dads will try to raise one by herself—*Madison Journal*.

Dane good pluck, but will have to get up early in the morning to be ahead in raising the regiment. The young braves down this way are on the war path in earnest.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The ten companies composing the 7th regiment have all arrived at Camp Randall. Some of the companies are not quite full, but recruits are coming in every day. There are now over 900 men in camp, belonging to this regiment, and it will probably leave on the 15th inst.

The Janesville Fire Zouaves, Capt. Britton, are the first company in camp for the eighth regiment. Its ranks are not quite full, and should be filled up immediately.

The Madison Journal says that Prof. Martin has executed with a pen a neat copy of the pay roll of the Janesville Light Guard of the fifth regiment. It is surmounted by a finely drawn American eagle, and other ornaments.

MILITARY ITEMS.—A commission has been issued to Henry Nauman, Milwaukee, as surgeon of the 9th Regiment.

To H. N. Gregory, M. D., as surgeon of Daniels' Cavalry Battalion.

To Chas. L. Harris, as colonel, Chas. A. Wood, lieut. colonel, and Arthur Platt, as major of the 11th Regiment.

To H. O. Johnson, captain, F. J. Harrington, 1st lieutenant, and R. W. Harkness, 2d lieutenant, of Walworth County Badgers, and the company assigned to the Tenth Regiment.

To John E. Perkins, captain, Victor Wolff, 1st lieutenant, and Frank McGuire, 2d lieutenant, of Eau Claire Badgers.

Orders have been issued to the Crawford County Volunteers, Capt. Green, assigning his company to the Eighth Regiment, in place of the Kingston Guards, which failed to be ready.

The Sugar River Rifles, Capt. Estee, are ordered to Camp Randall, Sept. 6th, for the Eighth Regiment.

The companies at Delavan and Elkhorn have united, are reported full, and have been ordered to quarters.

The Jackson County Rifles, Black River Falls, report 70 men ready, and have been ordered to place the men to board and quarters.

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The St. Louis Republican, the leading democratic paper in Missouri, endorses the whole of Fremont's proclamation.

COLONEL RICHARDSON A BRIGADIER GENERAL.—We are very glad to see announced the appointment of Col. Wm. A. Richardson, as Brigadier General. No braver man lives, as was fully proved in Mexico. Cool and sagacious, and possessing an eminent degree of attaching his soldiers to him, his appointment will draw out the bone and sinew of the "Military Taft," in countless numbers.

With McClellan, Grant and Richardson to command brigades, it is only necessary for the Government to name the number of men it will receive into the army from Illinois, and they can be in Missouri in a month.—*Chicago Journal*.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND HIS TROOPS.—Gen. McClellan grows every day more popular with the troops. He does not despise the means which make a general popular with soldiers, well knowing that if he would inspire men with true soldierly qualities they must first have confidence in him. He has frequently of late visited the camps *incognito*, thus discovering the condition of the men and ascertaining the real nature of their grievances. There are many indications of the great popularity of McClellan among the soldiers. Whenever he shows himself he is greeted with enthusiastic applause, and in their private conversation they constantly express a desire to retrieve their reputation.—*Correspondence of New York Post*.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMBLE & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, Septem. 4, 1861.

We continue Saturday's quotations:

WHEAT—good to best milling spring, 60¢/2; fair to good dry shipping 60¢/5; rejected 30¢.

CORN—16¢/10 per 50 lbs. shelled, and 13¢/10 per 72 lbs.

OATS—dull at 14¢/15 per bushel.

RYE—quiet at 20¢/35 per bushel.

BARLEY—dull at 13¢/25 per 50 lbs., common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1,40¢/15 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—new 2¢/35 per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10¢/12¢ per lb. fair to choice roll.

EGGS—plenty and dull at 6¢ per dozen.

WOOL—ranges at 16¢/27¢ for common to choice fair clip.

HIDES—Green, 2½¢/3; Dry, 6¢.

FLOUR—spring at retail 20¢/25 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6½¢/5¢; chickens, 9¢/6¢; SHEEP PELTS—range from 30¢/50 each.

WEIGHTS—16¢/20 per 100 lbs.

SPICES—new 20¢/30 per 100 lbs.

DRUGS—new 20¢/30 per 100 lbs.

ALUM—new 10¢/12¢ per 100 lbs.

SOAP—new 10¢/12¢ per 100 lbs.

COOKING OIL—new 10¢/12¢ per 100 lbs.

WAX—new 10¢/12¢ per 100 lbs.

LEATHER—new 10¢/12¢ per 100 lbs.

LEAVENING POWDER—new 10¢/12¢ per 100 lbs.

WINE—new 10¢/12¢ per 100 lbs.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mail. At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 1st, 1861: Arrive. Close. Depart. Chicago, through. 12:30 A.M. 8:40 A.M. 7:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 8:40 P.M. 7:30 A.M. Milwaukee, through. 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 8:40 P.M. 7:30 A.M. Madison & Prairie du Chien. 8:30 P.M. 10:30 A.M. 11:00 A.M. Milwaukee, through. 12:30 P.M. 1:30 P.M. 2:30 P.M. 12:30 A.M. 8:40 P.M. Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday at 1 P.M. Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M. J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WAR MEETINGS.

A meeting in aid of the movement to form the new regiment will be held at the HARMONY SCHOOL HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 7th,) at 3 o'clock.

At AFTON, MONDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 9th,) at 3 o'clock.

At EMERALD GROVE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 10th,) at 3 o'clock.

At La Prairie, at the school house south of Sinclair's, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P.M.

At Oxfordville, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7th, at 2 o'clock P.M.

At Avon village, on TUESDAY, Sept. 10th, at 2 o'clock P.M.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

A able Letter on the War.

The letter of M. H. Carpenter, Esq., which we publish to-day, will be read with interest, on account of its ability, as well as the high position which he occupies in the estimation of the public as a lawyer, and in the democratic party as one of its most talented members.

The positions taken are bold and radical, and are argued with force and learning. He recommends the suspension of all party discussions, the vigorous prosecution of the war, and "sweeping slavery away" in the seceded states, under the war power.

We command this able letter to the attentive consideration of the people of all parties.

A Good Example.

The reader noticed in yesterday's issue the statement of Lieut. Edward Ruger, in reference to the deception that had been practiced upon him and his men by certain recruiting officers at Chicago. Not at all disheartened by this treatment, the men with a patriotic zeal that deserves the highest commendation, immediately enrolled their names for the new regiment now being raised in this county and Green, to the number of over forty. This gives an earnest of what kind of spirit animates our fellow citizens in the making up of this regiment. The company very appropriately voted to call themselves the "Ruger Guards" and chose Edward Ruger captain, S. P. Nichols 1st lieutenant, and William Roger 2d lieutenant. Mr. Ruger deserves this compliment, for he has been indefatigable in the work he has undertaken, and has drawn around him a company of men who fully sympathize with him and partake of his energy.

Letters Held for Postage.

James Andrews, Camp Randall, Madison, Wis.

C. Throp Blodgett, Bradford, Vt. H. E. Sergeant, Chicago, Ill.

Letters held for postage, bearing old postage stamps:

John Sherwood, Mauston, Wis.

F. R. Hunt, Smyrna, N. Y.

Welcome Rich, West Amboy, N. Y.

Horace Courre, Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Martha E. Case, Milwaukee, Wis.

Lydia Fassett, Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. L. M. Raymond, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. F. A. Robbins, 160 East 35th St., New York.

J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—There will be a recruiting office kept open for this company at Ben Borheim's clothing store, until the company leaves the state. Persons enlisting will be forwarded to Madison at once to join the company, where they will receive their uniforms and equipments on their arrival in camp.

W. B. BRITTON, Captain. Janesville, Sept. 2d, 1861. dtf.

SELECT SCHOOL.—The school connected with Christ Church Parish, in this city, under the charge of the Rev. H. W. Spaulding, will re-open on Wednesday next, Sept. 11th, at 9 o'clock A.M. Terms—\$3.00 for common school branches, and \$3.00 for the high school, as heretofore, invariably in advance. Prompt attendance requested. d3d

AN ERROR.—We inadvertently left out the closing paragraph of Mr. J. M. Burgess' letter, which declares that he is in the ranks of the Rock county regiment for the war. Hurrah for our Janesville postmaster.

The Janesville City Zouaves will meet for drill to-night at 8 o'clock. Each member is requested to appear at the armory in full uniform.

By order of the Captain.

IMPROVED ARCHITECTURE.—The fronts of the new business blocks being finished in this city this season, Messrs. Peter Myers, Jackson & Smith's and Dewey & Jenkins, exhibit an improvement in architecture which is very pleasing. We doubt whether a more neat, classic and beautiful style of decoration, is to be seen any where than those which ornament these buildings. There is also a great improvement to be seen in the new dwelling houses about town.

WAR MEETING AT FOOTVILLE.—The citizens of Center met at Footville on the evening of Sept. 3d, at the school house, and appointed a committee of five to canvass the town for volunteers and for money for incidental expenses, as follows: Andrew Stevens, Jonathan F. Cory, Seth Fisher, W. A. Norton, and R. J. Nott for Center, and Jarvis Ben is for that part of Plymouth contiguous to Footville.

The meeting was large and spirited.—Speeches were made by Lieut. Hart and H. N. Comstock, and 17 names enrolled as volunteers.

For the Daily Gazette.
God's Gifts to Me.

Standing on the shore and gazing
Over life's sea,
Lo! a little barge came floating
Down to me.

Angel hands were guiding
It along;

And the rippling waves were breaking
Into song.

For the little barge was bearing
Richest freight,
Sent to me by God, from Heaven's
Pearly gate.

I reached out my arms to clasp it—
With a smile,

Then the God of heaven should send me
From on high,

In a tiny, jeweled casket,
Such a gem

To make brighter for his glorious
Diadem.

Dare I take the priceless jewel
Rich & rare,

—so weak and so unworthy,
It—so fair!

God is good to trust this jewel
Unto me;

Teach me Father, how to brighten
It for thee.

Emerald Grove, Wis. OORA MAY.

WAR MEETING.

Rev. I. Codding will address the citizens of Janesville, on the state of the nation, on SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock P.M., at the Court Room. The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

WAR MEETING AT UNION VILLAGE.

Last evening a large and spirited war meeting was held at Union Village. Town committee appointed to canvass for volunteers and means were H. H. Blodgett, Albert Adams and Charles Miller. Speeches were made by Sheriff Putnam and H. N. Comstock. A good state of feeling prevailed, and Union will do her share in the raising of our home regiment. The people of Union are also taking measures to silence rebels at home.

Colonel O'Connor has received his commission as Colonel of the second regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, but a correspondent says that he is laboring under a bronchial affection, and that he may be obliged to give up the command.

Rock and Green counties are attempting to raise a regiment jointly. Old Dame will try to raise one by herself.—*Madison Journal*.

Dame is good pluck, but will have to get up early in the morning to be ahead in raising the regiment. The young braves down this way are on the war path in earnest.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The ten companies composing the 7th regiment have all arrived at Camp Randall. Some of the companies are not quite full, but recruits are coming in every day. There are now over 900 men in camp, belonging to this regiment, and it will probably leave on the 15th inst.

The Janesville Fire Zouaves, Capt. Britton, are the first company in camp for the eighth regiment. Its ranks are not quite full, and should be filled up immediately.

The Madison Journal says that Prof. Martin has executed with a pen a neat copy of the pay roll of the Janesville Light Guard of the fifth regiment. It is surmounted by a finely drawn American eagle, and other ornaments.

MILITARY ITEMS.—A commission has been issued to Henry Naumann, Milwaukee, as surgeon of the 9th Regiment.

To H. N. Gregory, M. D., as surgeon of Daniels' Cavalry Battalion.

To Chas. L. Harris, as colonel, Chas. A. Wood, lieut. colonel, and Arthur Platt, as major of the 11th Regiment.

To H. O. Johnson, captain, F. J. Harrington, 1st Lieutenant, and R. W. Harkness, 2d Lieutenant, of Walworth County Badgers, and the company assigned to the Tenth Regiment.

To John E. Perkins, captain, Victor Wolf, 1st Lieutenant, and Frank McGuire, 2d Lieutenant, of Eau Claire Badgers.

Orders have been issued to the Crawford County Volunteers, Capt. Green, assigning his company to the Eighth Regiment, in place of the Kingston Guards, which failed to be ready.

The Sugar River Rifles, Capt. Estee, are ordered to Camp Randall, Sept. 6th, for the Eighth Regiment.

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CORN—15cts per 50 lbs. shelled, and 13cts per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—dull at 11cts per bushel.

RYE—quiet at 20cts per 50 lbs.

BARLEY—dull at 12cts per 50 lbs., common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 14cts per 46 lbs.

POTATOES—new 25cts per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10cts per pound.

WOOL—ranging at 16cts per pound for common to choice fair.

HIDES—Green, 35cts; Dry, 64.

FLOUR—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed turkey, 75cts; chicken, 6cts

SHEEP PELTS—range from 30cts to 50cts each.

WEEDS—held at 10cts per pound.

WHEAT—held at 10cts per bushel.

WHEAT—held at

INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MAY 1, 1860.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and bank, \$35,253 11

Bank of Agents and in

course of transmission, 62,690 89

Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00

Total Assets, \$131,900 00

Total Liabilities, 64,817 72

Insurance against loss of property by fire, on buildings, furniture, machinery, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in the state, and with peculiar property has been demonstrated.

"The Hartford." An indemnity to the insured, it refers to a child of the state who in the

event of a fire or damage we might offer its history of success in business and honorable dealing with its pair us, for over a half a century, as amply sufficient for the purpose.

Policies issued without delay by

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ETNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72.

and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of the insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio, \$1,150,331 Indiana, \$18,043 81

Wisconsin, 1,035,957 Illinois, 146,000 81

Kentucky, 201,940 Illinois, 414,627 72

Missouri, 834,514 Tennessee, 67,549 41

Iowa & Minn., 112,299 New York, 1,161,261

Penn. & N. J., 31,537 N. C., 234,949 00

Mississippi and Alabama, \$2,412 18.

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and

fair profits.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to

6 years, of

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Etna Insurance Company presents in its line, are well known to all, and are ready to be availed of, in underwriting their local interests.

During "strategic" times, this necessary for reliable

Insurance can be imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with care and fidelity.

John H. Brown, H. W. COLENS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$265,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$200,497

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$105,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$450,000

THIS is the first **Class** **justly** **popular**, and **present** **1** **paying** **companies**. They invite investigation into their condition and solicit business entirely upon their real merits. In point of solvency and reliability, no company in the country can be compared with them. They are founded upon the very best securities in the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon property in New York and Brooklyn—securities that have not, for the past ten years, decreased in value. They are founded upon the best securities in the country, and in amount, in fact, exceed any other company in the world, and their capital is the largest, and in most instances, the largest, in the country. They are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and liable, in times of peace, as the expense of the past touches, to become almost, if not entirely, valueless. They are founded upon the best securities in the field of competition, well calculated to sustain by publishing partial and unbiased statements of their condition, and without a cash surplus on hand sufficient to sustain the risk of a protracted strike, or any other emergency, have had to keep over and above their capital twice the amount, and in most instances, four times, needed for the reimbursement of all their risks. With such a foundation, and with such a condition, it is safe to look with confidence for the permanence of their insurance.

Policies issued without delay, and bears risks for a series of years taken at less rates than can be done by Mutual Companies, and a certainty given instead of an uncertainty. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

New York Life Insurance Company,

CAPITAL CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

are well invested for the benefit of Policy-holders, so that the profits of this trust may prove a large proportion of their annual premiums. This is unquestionably the very best life Insurance Company.

J. W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

100,000 lbs. Wool Wanted

AT THE

JANESVILLE WOOLEN FACTORY.

HAVING put their machinery in perfect order, the subscribers are now ready to manufacture wool into

Casemates, Satinets, Tweeds, Flannel

STOCKING YARN, &c.

on the most economical terms. We shall manufacture

them in the most economical manner, and will warrant them to give satisfaction.

We shall make Black, Brown, Blue, Green and Mixed

Casemates, Satinets, Tweeds, Flannel

White, Red, Mix,

etc., etc., etc.

We manufacture on shives, by the yard, or buy wool at the highest rates and sell you cloth at reasonable prices, or as may prove prefer.

CUSTOM Carding.

We are putting out our carding machine into the best possible condition, and will warrant the heat

and wool in the west, and world's commercial farmers to have their wool well cleaned at home or at the factory. Never seek help in finding a wool and salt works, we shall keep a good supply of

MIXED AND WHITE ROLLS

on hand, for sale at fair prices.

Cloth Dressing!

We shall attend to this branch, also, including

all kinds of garments, Shawls, &c. Also, carpets washed on short notice.

Those wishing to send wool to be carded, manufac-

tured, or woven, will, when they may rely on having

their business done satisfactorily. We have made

arrangements with Messrs. Gossell & Co., of Beloit, west side of river, to receive all of those living near or doing business at that place, which we will attend to

according to directions.

Wanted!

In exchange for Cloth and Yarn—Wool, Soap, Wool-

Grocer, old and new kinds of Grain, for which the highest prices will be allowed.

48 Please give us a call.

J. A. WHEELER & SONS,

Janesville, March 22, 1861.

Change of Proprietors.

I have purchased from Mr. Platt Eyclesheimer his

interest in the

The Meat Market

in the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and will hereafter continue the business.

As it is now, this market will be supplied with

everything pertaining to the business, and I shall endeavor to maintain the reputation it has acquired under

the charge of Mr. Eyclesheimer.

GEORGE A. YOUNG,

agent.

Janesville, August 29, 1860.

Newspaper ARCHIVE

newspaper ARCHIVE

INSURANCE.
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Company,
May 1, 1860.

Cast on hand and in bank, \$38,338 11
Cast in hands of Agents, and in
course of transmission, 62,690 59
Cash in call, 30,000 00
Total receivable for loans amply secured, 70,223 89
Real estate, unencumbered, (cash value), 15,000 00
200,000 shares bank stock in Hartford, m't'd, 200,000 00
2,206 " " New York, 200,000 00
560 " " Boston, 107,500 00
400 " " St. Louis, 40,300 00
2,400 " " railroad and
other stock, 16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., 36,500 00
State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, etc., etc.), 64,025 00
20 shares State Bank, Wisconsin, 2,140 00
Total Assets, \$955,751 53

Total Liabilities,
Insurance against loss or damage by fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories and most other kinds of property, caused by fire or explosion, upon any favorable terms, as the nature of the risk and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in the world, with offices in every part of the globe, and is listed in "The Old Hartford." As an *Indemnity* to the insured, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested, and if anything were needed to command it to the public, the record of its success, and the record of its success in business and honorable dealing, with its patrons, for over half a century, is ample sufficient for the purpose.

It is issued without delay by

E. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

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Absolute and Unimpeded.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,

and the prestige of 40 years' successful experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the *Ætna* Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ÆTNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio, \$131,520 83 Michigan, \$15,624 81
10,400 " " Indiana, 48,325 00
20,939 49 Illinois, 48,325 00
Kentucky, 3,545 04 Tennessee, 6,746 41
Missouri, 10,229 46 Kansas & Neb., 19,945 92
Penn. & N. J., 31,259 46 Arkansas & Gulf, 25,945 90
Mississippi and Alabama, 12,112 15

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Bank accepted, term, content with solvency and

Especial attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 6 years, of

DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages that *Eins* Insurance Company possess in this line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understand their best interests.

By the time of the publication of this paper, *Eins* Insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain losses being then much less.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

Eins Insurance is to be had with dispatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

Capital and Surplus, \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

Capital and Surplus, \$314,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

Capital and Surplus, \$286,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

Capital and Surplus, \$299,487

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

Capital and Surplus, \$105,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

Capital and Surplus, \$460,000

The above are First Class, highly popular, and prompt

paying companies. They invite investigation into their

conditions and solicit business entirely upon their

merit. They have but few agents, and are most

honest. They are the best securities for

any agent to handle.

For a full description of their field of operation, well detailed, and with a copy of their general

statements of their condition, and without a cash sur-

plus on hand sufficient to reimburse their outstanding

risks, and with a copy of their policy bonds, and keep

over above their capital, the amount, and most

instances four times, needed for the reimbursement of

all their risks. With such a foundation, and with such

a copy of their policy bonds, to look with confidence

to the public for liberal patronage.

Policies issued without delay, and from time for time

for a series of years, can be done by

Metropolitan companies, and a premium given instead of

underwriting. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

New York Life Insurance Company,

Capital over \$1,000,000

Cast on hand and in bank, \$1,000,000

and the profits of this year sum up a large part of

their annual premiums. This is unquestionably the

best Life Company doing business in this state.

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We shall make Black, Brown, Blue, Green and Mixed

Casemates, Socks, Underwear, and Mixed Socks.

White, Mixed, Red and Checked Fau-

ts.

We manufacture on share, by the yard, or buy your

wool at the highest rates and sell you cloth at reason-

able prices, as you may prefer.

Custom Carding!

We shall attend promptly to this branch, also to color-

ing of garments, Socks, &c. Also, carpets washed on

the most reasonable terms.

Those wishing to send wool to be carded, manufacture-

ed or exchanged for cloth, by railroad, will please write

to us, to what we want and they may rely on hav-

ing our most favorable arrangements with Messrs. Cogswell & Co., Boston, west side of river, to receive wool of those living near

or doing business at that place, which we will attend to

according to directions.

Wanted!

In exchange for Cloth and Yarn—Wood, Soap, Wool,

Grease, old Bolls and most kinds of Drapery, for which the highest prices will be allowed.

Please give us a call.

F. A. WHEELER & SONS.

Janesville, March 22, 1860.

Change of Proprietors.

WE purchased from Mr. Platt Elycker his

interest in

The Meat Market

in the principal street, the main street bridge, and will

keep it continuing the business.

At this time past, this market will be supplied with

everything pertaining to the business, and I shall en-

deavor to maintain the reputation it has acquired under

the charge of Mr. Elycker.

GEORGE A. YOUNG,

Janesville, August 29, 1860.

as to date.

Roberts & Metcalf,

144 in the town of Fulton, Rock county, will

conduct a small, neat and

affordable

business.

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JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.

NUMBER 151.

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT. HIRAM BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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constitute a square.

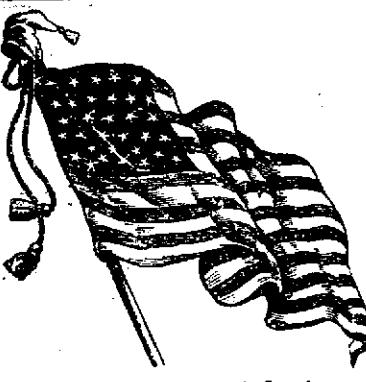
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 5, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state offices.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the election of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBBLE,

Chairman State Republican Central Com.

Madison, August 12, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the town of Rock, Plymouth, Newark, Spring Valley and Avon are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at ORFORDVILLE, on SATURDAY the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the State Convention in Madison, on the 25th.

WESTON MILLER,
ORIN GUERNSEY, Assembly Dist. Com.

September 24, 1861.

Town of Bradford.

The Republicans of the town of Bradford are hereby notified to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the assembly district convention, suggested to be held on Saturday the 14th inst.

By order of Committee.

Northern Sympathy.

It is a matter of no great surprise that men in the seceded states, whose position is naturally among the Unionists, are now found acting, perhaps conscientiously, with the malcontents. The wholesale and persistent misrepresentations of the character and objects of the northern people and of the national administration, so industriously thrust before them by the southern press, furnishes them no puerile excuse for conduct that in itself is highly reprehensible. It is true that they can put their finger upon no act of the administration, or of the northern people, that in the slightest degree justifies these misrepresentations. As states and individuals they have been treated with the extreme forbearance on the part of the government, and their rights have been religiously respected by the great body of the people of the north.

But it is natural that men who are constantly violating the rights of a whole race of their fellow beings, who are trampling under foot the dearest heritage given to man by his Maker—his personal freedom—should be plagued by a certain fearful looking-for of some awful but just retribution; and there is no doubt but that they look upon the people of the free states as instruments in the hands of an avenging Providence to inflict upon them this retribution. So believing, we might expect to find them trying to avert the blow, however justly deserved the chastisement may appear to them.

But what shall we say of intelligent men in the northern states, who know the feelings and temper of the people; who have seen the reluctance with which the government has been driven to sustain itself, and who still have the hardihood to denounce the government and the people, and sympathize with and aid the rebellion? How such men to be looked upon by their fellows, or dealt with by the government?

It is in vain for them to dodge the matter by saying that they are in favor of peace. Peace has been out of the question from the day the result of the election last fall was known up to the present moment. No authorized act of the leaders of the insurgents has indicated anything but an aggressive policy; an unflinching determination to dismember and entirely break up this government; to annul the compact between the states, and utterly throw off and repudiate their allegiance to it. They even commenced preparations for such an object long before it could be known that an administration would be chosen adverse to their ostensible claims. They meant to be prepared for any contingency. They had an eye single to the accomplishment of their one great object—the dissolution of the Union; and any other apparent intention exhibited by them has been a mere pretense to palliate the outrage they contemplated, and give them more time for its consummation.

We ask again, then, what can be said of those in our midst who, if they do not openly justify these things, are much more ready to reproach our own government than to condemn its enemies? Is it safe longer to tolerate them? We may be assured that their number is so inconsiderable that they are not worth noticing. We do not believe the answer is sufficient. Secret, associated action is potent even by small numbers, and we cannot estimate the injury that may be perpetrated in the dark, when in daylight all is apparently open and fair. Let us not be accused of counselling unlawful violence upon any one. We repudiate such a idea. If legal means cannot stop the mouths of the open sympathizer with rebellion, or prevent his secret machinations, let the withering scorn of the public dry him up, and their lawful vigilance set at naught his treasonable purpose. But by all means do not let him escape under the thin subterfuge of "peace," which is lately becoming so common to those who seek the most effectual way to paralyze the arm of the government now stretched out in defense of our dearest rights. This is the most dangerous phase that northern sympathy has yet assumed. Let it be repudiated while it is yet weak, and let the objects of its abettors be fully unmasked.

Mat H. Carpenter on the War.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2, 1861.

ISAAC WOODLE, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I have received your favor in regard to my speech to the first regiment, and have read it with great surprise. Nothing could pain me more than to learn that the sentiments and opinions there expressed are separate in the least degree from the democratic party. Especially should I regret to have my political friends in Rock county think I have abandoned one principle for which we have contended; and I am persuaded that a little reflection will satisfy you and them that such is not the case.

The first principle of democracy has been, and is, devotion to our whole country, and fidelity to the constitution of the United States in every particular. Compared with this, all other things are to be held as nought; and even the organization of the democratic party—a party that has shown itself capable of administering the general government, because it has ever sympathized with the principles on which it is founded—should be cheerfully abandoned for the present, if that be necessary, to preserve intact the government our fathers constructed and left to us. The sorrowing song of Judea is the language of every true patriot "remembering" his native land.

"Let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

You say some of my friends think that my speech verges upon republicanism, not to say abolitionism, in the method it hints at for prosecuting the war. This remark shows, does it not, that we are still thinking of party, when we should be thinking only of country. The question is not whether a certain line of conduct will please an abolitionist, but whether it will save the government. No two men can differ upon this proposition, that we have a terrible war upon our hands.

But it may be asked, how can a democrat, who all through the last campaign opposed Lincoln upon the ground that his election would plunge the country in a war, now counsel a conduct of the war that most delights these very republicans who have provoked it?

This question is, to my mind, very easily answered. In the last campaign we all believed that the south were honest in professing their fear for the safety of slavery if Lincoln was elected, and that if so exasperated the south would take up arms. It is perhaps impossible to determine, and it is immaterial, whether the south was honest in that pretence or not. It must be confessed that there are many reasons for believing that the southern leaders desired a dissolution of the Union upon other grounds, and that they would have made the effort of treason if Lincoln had been defeated.

Their treatment of Douglas at Charleston, their conduct in the campaign, their undisguised preference for Lincoln's election over that of Douglas, can be explained upon no other hypothesis. The northern democrats treated the south as a father does a sickly son. We sought to avoid a row; we did not think that the election of Lincoln would justify the south in rebelling, but we feared it would have that effect. Therefore we sought to avoid the struggle by preventing what we feared would cause it. We labored faithfully, but were defeated; and the influence of the south tended to that result. We were defeated in consequence of our fidelity to what we believed the just rights of the south under the constitution; and the south, which might by constitutional means have rendered Mr. Lincoln's administration powerless for harm, scorned peaceful securities, and flew to arms. A more disgraceful act of ingratitude is not recorded in history. The democrats of the north had for years defended southern rights, at the expense of popularity and place at home; we had, for adhering to their cause, been driven from office in every northern state; and the first time that the consequences of their conduct were visited upon them, as well as upon us, they rebelled. Northern democrats then firmly resolved that the rebellion should be put down, and the government sustained.

Did we mean what we said, or not? I take it we did. If so, all the old issues are to be forgotten. We must "leave the dead past to bury its dead," and we have but one question before us, how can this rebellion be most speedily and most effectually crushed. We have nothing to do with republicanism or abolitionism; we have simply to choose the readiest means to a wished for end.

Mr. Secretary Smith in a recent speech says—

"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. The GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO MORE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of RHODE ISLAND, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day."

"It is not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the states of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way."

Well, to every word of this, of course, everybody subscribes. But does Mr. Smith think that he solves the great question that lies at the gate of the government, by these trite commonplaces? It is not the province of the government to enter into a crusade against slavery: but I take it to be the undoubted province of the government to maintain its authority in every state, by any and all necessary means; and when a state is in rebellion, to reduce it to obedience in the most summary way; and if this

can only be done by sweeping away slavery, then it is the province of this government, and its bounden duty, to sweep slavery away.

The most favorable view of the matter, is to treat the south as an independent power at war with us. This the revolted states claim to be, and they ought to thank us for treating them accordingly. And everybody knows that if such were the case, we should be justified by the laws of nations in despoiling them of their property; and at the south slaves are property. Grotius (the father of international law) says, book 3, chap. 5, sec. 1 (ed. by Whewell): "Cicero says it is not against nature to despoil him whom it is honorable to kill. Wherefore it is not to be wondered at, if the laws of nations permit the property of enemies to be destroyed and ravaged, when it has permitted them to be killed." Polybius says that by the laws of war, all munitions of the enemy, ports, cities, men, ships, fruits and everything of like kind may be either plundered or destroyed.

"And in Livy we read: there are certain rights of war which may be exercised and must be submitted to; as to burn crops, to destroy buildings, to drive off booty of cattle and men." Again book 3, chapter 6, of the right of acquiring things captured in war." Section 5 he says: "Those things are supposed to be taken from the enemy, which are taken from his subjects."

Burkampi, volume 2, chapter 7, says: "I. As to the goods of an enemy it is certain that the state of war permits us to carry them off, to ravage, to spoil, or even entirely to despoil them." Again section 2. "This right of spoil or plunder, extends in general to all things belonging to the enemy, and the law of nations properly so called, does not exempt even sacred things." This last quotation "sacred things," embraces precisely what some seem to think slavery is.

This is the undoubted law of nations; and is daily acted on by independent powers at war with each other. I am not aware that it has ever been claimed for rebels that they were entitled to a more tender treatment than the law of nations prescribes to public enemies.

The first diplomatic note addressed by this government to any foreign power, written by Mr. Jefferson, complained that the British army had carried away slaves belonging to the inhabitants of the United States; not that the carrying away of slaves was an improper act of war, but that they had been carried away after the treaty of peace had been signed, and in direct violation of the 7th article of that treaty. Not

only would the government be justified in capturing slaves in the south, but by the familiar principles of national law, they are contraband of war; in which (if the slave trade were lawful) neutrals could not traffic with the south. Articles peculiarly subversive to war, without which the enemy could not carry on the war, or which enable him to carry it on at great advantage over his antagonist, are contraband.

Vattel, Law of Nations, book 3, chapter 7, section 112.

Byronshock on War, chapter 10.

Now, whether slaves are subservient to war, and put the south on a superior footing to us, let the south speak for herself:

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser rejoices over the immense service of the slaves of the rebels, as follows:

The total white population of the eleven states now comprising the confederacy is between five and six millions, and therefore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army about ten per cent of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draft could not be met; but the southern states can furnish that number of men and still not leave the material interests of the country in a suffering condition.

Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labors. In the north the case is different; the men who join the army of subjugation are the laborers, the producers and the factory operatives. Near

every man from that section, especially those from the rural districts, leaves some branch of industry to suffer during his absence.

The institution of slavery in the south alone enables her to place in the field a force so much larger in proportion to her white population than the north, or indeed than any country which is dependent entirely on free labor.

The institution of slavery in the south is a tower of strength to the south, particularly in the present crisis, and our enemies will be likely to find that the moral cancer, about which their orators are so fond of prating, is really one of the most effective weapons employed against them by the south. Whatever number of men may be needed for this war, we are confident our people stand ready to furnish them. We are all enlisted for the war, and there must be no holding back until the independence of the south is fully acknowledged."

The method heretofore employed in prosecuting this war has carried to every Virginia secessionist a home market for what ever our troops have needed in that state.

We have paid twice its value in coin for everything, including damages for trampling down crops. The coin we pay out is instantly exchanged for Southern Confederacy bonds, and finds its way into the treasury of secession, to equip rebel armies.

They can stand such a war easier than we can, and perhaps longer. The war has been a source of profit to the rebels, and expense for the rebels.

Mr. Secretary Smith in a recent speech says—

"The theory of this government is that the states are sovereign within their proper sphere. The GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS NO MORE RIGHT TO INTERFERE WITH THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN SOUTH CAROLINA, than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of RHODE ISLAND, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day."

"It is not the province of the government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the states of the Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way."

Well, to every word of this, of course, everybody subscribes. But does Mr. Smith think that he solves the great question that lies at the gate of the government, by these trite commonplaces? It is not the province of the government to enter into a crusade against slavery: but I take it to be the undoubted province of the government to maintain its authority in every state, by any and all necessary means; and when a state is in rebellion, to reduce it to obedience in the most summary way; and if this

can only be done by sweeping away slavery, then it is the province of this government, and its bounden duty, to sweep slavery away.

The most favorable view of the matter, is to treat the south as an independent power at war with us. This the revolted states claim to be, and they ought to thank us for treating them accordingly. And everybody knows that if such were the case, we should be justified by the laws of nations in despoiling them of their property; and at the south slaves are property. Grotius (the father of international law) says, book 3, chap. 5, sec. 1 (ed. by Whewell): "Cicero says it is not against nature to despoil him whom it is honorable to kill. Wherefore it is not to be wondered at, if the laws of nations permit the property of enemies to be destroyed and ravaged, when it has permitted them to be killed." Polybius says that by the laws of war, all munitions of the enemy, ports, cities, men, ships, fruits and everything of like kind may be either plundered or destroyed.

"And in Livy we read: there are certain rights of war which may be exercised and must be submitted to; as to burn crops, to destroy buildings, to drive off booty of cattle and men." Again book 3, chapter 6, of the right of acquiring things captured in war." Section 5 he says: "Those things are supposed to be taken from the enemy, which are taken from his subjects."

Burkampi, volume 2, chapter 7, says: "I. As to the goods of an enemy it is certain that the state of war permits us to carry them off, to ravage, to spoil, or even entirely to despoil them." Again section 2. "This right of spoil or plunder, extends in general to all things belonging to the enemy, and the law of nations properly so called, does not exempt even sacred things." This last quotation "sacred things," embraces precisely what some seem to think slavery is.

This is the undoubted law of nations; and is daily acted on by independent powers at war with each other. I am not aware that it has ever been claimed for rebels that they were entitled to a more tender treatment than the law of nations prescribes to public enemies.

The first diplomatic note addressed by this government to any foreign power, written by Mr. Jefferson, complained that the British army had carried away slaves belonging to the inhabitants of the United States; not that the carrying away of slaves was an improper act of war, but that they had been carried away after the treaty of peace had been signed, and in direct violation of the 7th article of that treaty. Not

only would the government be justified in capturing slaves in the south, but by the familiar principles of national law, they are contraband of war; in which (if the slave trade were lawful) neutrals could not traffic with the south. Articles peculiarly subversive to war, without which the enemy could not carry on the war, or which enable him to carry it on at great advantage over his antagonist, are contraband.

Vattel, Law of Nations, book 3, chapter 7, section 112.

Byronshock on War, chapter 10.

Now, whether slaves are subservient to war, and put the south on a superior footing to us, let the south speak for herself:

The Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser rejoices over the immense service of the slaves of the rebels, as follows:

The total white population of the eleven states now comprising the confederacy is between five and six millions, and therefore, to fill up the ranks of the proposed army about ten per cent of the entire white population will be required. In any other country than our own such a draft could not be met; but the southern states can furnish that number of men and still not leave the material interests of the country in a suffering condition.

Those who are incapacitated for bearing arms can oversee the plantations, and the negroes can go on undisturbed in their usual labors. In the north the case is different; the men who join the army of subjugation are the laborers, the producers and the factory operatives. Near

every man from that section, especially those from the rural districts, leaves some branch of industry to suffer during his absence.

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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:
Arrive. Close. Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 A. M. 6:30 A. M. 7:10 A. M.
Milwaukee, through, 12:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M. 12:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through, 8:30 A. M. 6:30 A. M. 7:00 A. M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien, 8:30 A. M. 10:30 A. M. 11:00 A. M.
Madison, 10:30 A. M. 9:10 A. M. 9:40 A. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A. M.; arrives Wednesday.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

WAR MEETINGS.

A meeting in aid of the movement to form the new regiment will be held at the HARMONY SCHOOL HOUSE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 7th,) at 3 o'clock.

At AFTON, MONDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 9th,) at 3 o'clock.

At EMBELA GROVE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, (Sept. 10th,) at 3 o'clock.

At La Prairie, at the school house south of Sinclair's, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M.

At Orfordville, on SATURDAY, Sept. 7th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

At Avon village, on TUESDAY, Sept. 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

A able Letter on the War.

The letter of M. H. Carpenter, Esq., which we publish to-day, will be read with interest, on account of its ability, as well as the high position which he occupies in the estimation of the public as a lawyer, and in the democratic party as one of its most talented members.

The positions taken are bold and radical, and are argued with force and learning. He recommends the suspension of all party discussions, the vigorous prosecution of the war, and "sweeping slavery away" in the seceded states, under the war power.

We commend this able letter to the attentive consideration of the people of all parties.

A Good Example.

The reader noticed in yesterday's issue the statement of Lieut. Edward Rager, in reference to the deception that had been practiced upon him and his men by certain recruiting officers at Chicago. Not at all disheartened by this treatment, the men with a patriotic zeal that deserves the highest commendation, immediately enrolled their names for the new regiment now being raised in this county and Green, to the number of over forty. This gives an earnest of what kind of spirit animates our fellow citizens in the making up of this regiment. The company very appropriately voted to call themselves the "Ruger Guards" and chose Edward Rager captain, S. P. Nichols 1st lieutenant, and William Rager 2d lieutenant.

Mr. Rager deserves this compliment, for he has been indefatigable in the work he has undertaken, and has drawn around him a company of men who fully sympathize with him and partake of his energy.

Letters Held for Postage.

James Andrews, Camp Randall, Madison, Wis.
C. Throp Blodgett, Bradford, Vt.
H. E. Sargeant, Chicago, Ill.

Letters held for postage, bearing old postage stamps:

John Sherwood, Mauston, Wis.
F. R. Hunt, Smyrna, N. Y.
Welcome Rich, West Amboy, N. Y.
Horace Conroe, Racine, Wis.

Mrs. Martha E. Case, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lydia Fassett, Elmira, N. Y.

Mr. L. M. Raymond, Springfield, Mass.

Mrs. F. A. Robbins, 160 East 33rd St., New York.

J. M. BURGESS, P. M.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—There will be a recruiting office kept open for this company at Ben. Bernheim's clothing store, until the company leaves the state. Persons enlisting will be forwarded to Madison at once to join the company, where they will receive their uniforms and equipments on their arrival in camp.

W. B. BRITTON, Captain.

Janesville, Sept. 2d, 1861. dft.

SELECT SCHOOL.—The school connected with Christ Church Parish, in this city, under the charge of the Rev. H. W. Spaulding, will re-open on Wednesday next, Sept. 11th, at 9 o'clock A. M. Terms \$3.00 for common school branches, and \$5.00 for the high school, as heretofore, invariably in advance. Prompt attendance requested. d3d

AN ERROR.—We inadvertently left out the closing paragraph of Mr. J. M. Burgess' letter, which declares that he is in the ranks of the Rock county regiment for the war. Hurrah for our Janesville postmaster.

The Janesville City Zouaves will meet for drill to-night at 8 o'clock. Each member is requested to appear at the armory in full uniform.

By order of the Captain.

IMPROVED ARCHITECTURE.—The fronts of the new business blocks being finished in this city this season, Messrs. Peter Myers', Jackman & Smith's and Dewey & Jenkins', exhibit an improvement in architecture which is very pleasing. We doubt whether a more neat, classic and beautiful style of decoration, is to be seen anywhere than those which ornament these buildings. There is also a great improvement to be seen in the new dwelling houses about town.

WAR MEETING AT FOOTVILLE.—The citizens of Center met at Footville on the evening of Sept. 3d, at the school house, and appointed a committee of five to canvass the town for volunteers and for money for incidental expenses, as follows: Andrew Stevens, Jonathan F. Cory, Seth Fisher, W. A. Norton, and R. J. Nott for Center, and Jarvis Benis for that part of Plymouth contiguous to Footville.

The meeting was large and spirited.—Speeches were made by Lieut. Hart and H. N. Comstock, and 17 names enrolled as volunteers.

For the Daily Gazette.

God's Gifts to Me.
Standing on the shore and gazing
Over life's sea,
Lo! a little bark came floating
Down to me.
Angel hands were guiding
It along;
And the rippling waves were breaking
Into song.
For the little bark was bearing
Riches freight,
Sent to me by God, from Heaven's
Pearly gate.
I reached out my arms to clasp it—
Who am I?
That the God of heaven should send me
From on high,
In a tiny, jeweled casket,
Such a gem
To make brighter for his glorious
Diadem.
Dare I take the priceless jewel
Rich and rare,
I—so weak and so unworthy,
It—so fair?
God is good to trust this jewel
Unto me;
Teach me Father, how to brighten
It for thee.

WAR MEETING.

Rev. I. Codding will address the citizens of Janesville, on the state of the nation, on SATURDAY, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at the Court Room. The ladies are particularly invited to attend.

WAR MEETING AT UNION VILLAGE.

Last evening a large and spirited war meeting was held at Union Village. Town committee appointed to canvass for volunteers and means were H. H. Blodgett, Albert Adams and Charles Miller. Speeches were made by Sheriff Putnam and H. N. Comstock. A good state of feeling prevailed, and Union will do her share in the raising of our home regiment. The people of Union are also taking measures to silence rebel guns at home.

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